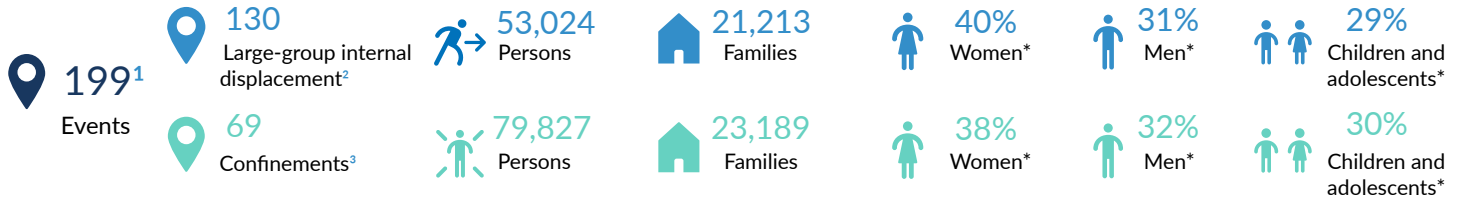


KEY FIGURES

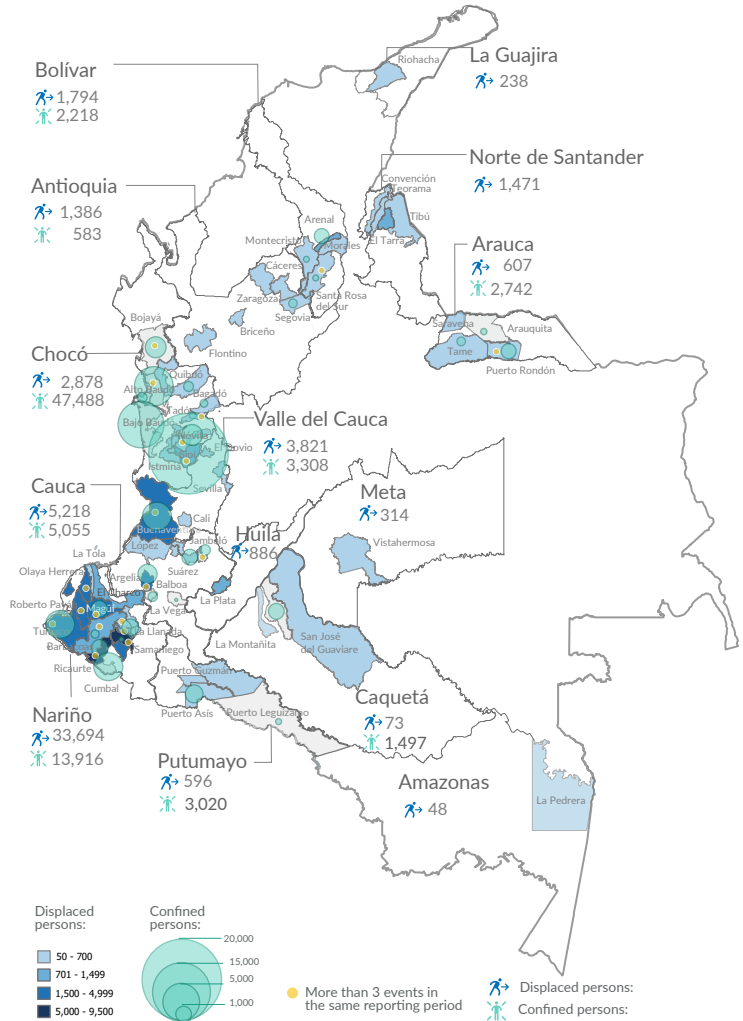


*The response rate for the gender and age disaggregation question was 48% of the total number of large-group internal displacement events recorded in UNHCR's monitoring...

Between January and October, UNHCR monitoring confirmed 130 large-scale displacements affecting 53,024 people (21,213 families). The emergencies in October occurred in the municipalities of Segovia (Antioquia), Arenal, Montecristo, and Morales (Bolívar), Medio San Juan (Chocó), Barbacoas, Samaniego, Santacruz (Nariño), and Puerto Guzmán (Putumayo), impacting 3,866 people (1,733 families). There is a 9% decrease in the number of events compared to the same period in 2022; however, the number of affected individuals remains similar.

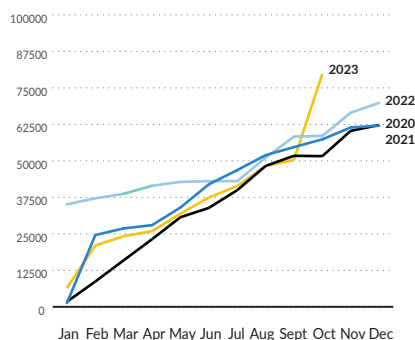
Additionally, 69 confinement events occurred during the reporting period, affecting 79,827 people (23,189 families). In October, more than 7,628 people were affected in five events in Segovia (Antioquia), Arenal (Bolívar), Nuquí (Chocó), Cumbal (Nariño), and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca). Compared to the same period in 2022, there is a 36% increase in the number of affected people and new areas impacted by confinements.

The humanitarian situation is deteriorating in departments such as Chocó (northern Pacific), Antioquia, and Bolívar due to the expansion of armed actions between Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and between these groups and the Army. There is also a continuation of intensified actions in the Nariño mountain range and Putumayo.

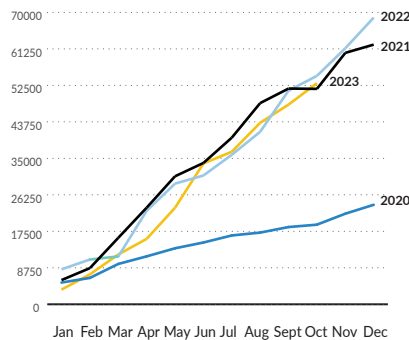


EMERGENCIES OVER TIME

Number of people confined (2020-2023)



Number of people displaced in large-group displacement events (2020-2023)



“

The humanitarian situation is deteriorating in departments such as Chocó (northern Pacific), Antioquia, and Bolívar due to the expansion of armed actions between Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and between these groups and the Army.

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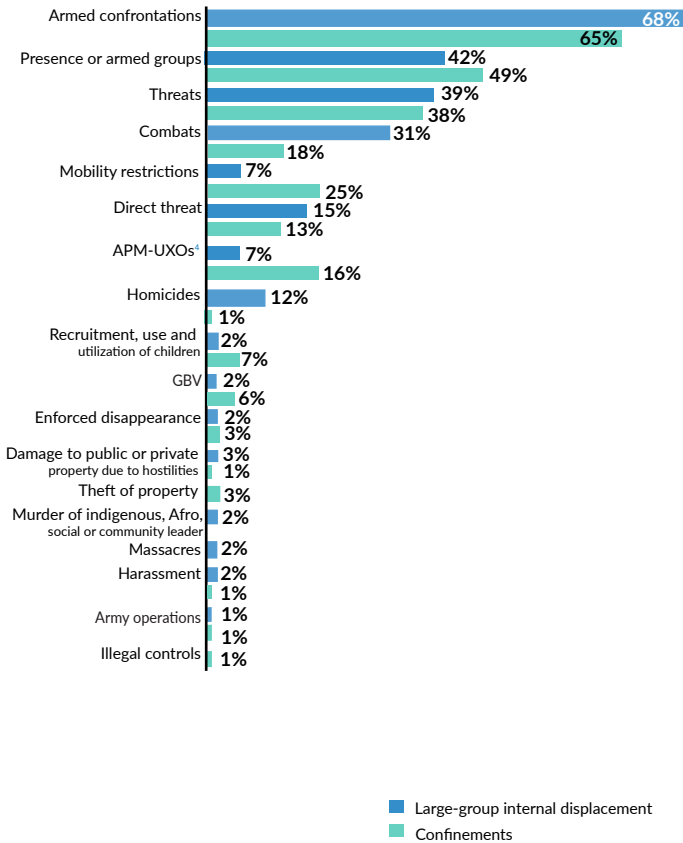
¹ Emergency events are constantly being verified and validated; therefore figures are subject to change

² The confinements and large-group internal displacement in the infographic and monitored by UNHCR correspond only to the departments in the areas covered by the field offices

³ Confinement is understood as a situation of violation of rights in which a community loses mobility as a result of the actions of Non-State Armed Groups, thus preventing access to goods essential for survival
Note: This document was produced with the support of the European Commission's Directorate General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

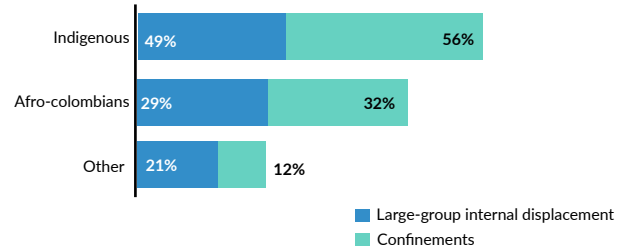
CAUSES OF EMERGENCIES*

Clashes between Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) remain the main cause of both displacements (68%) and reported confinements (65%). Similarly, the presence of a NSAG in the territory caused 49% of these cases.



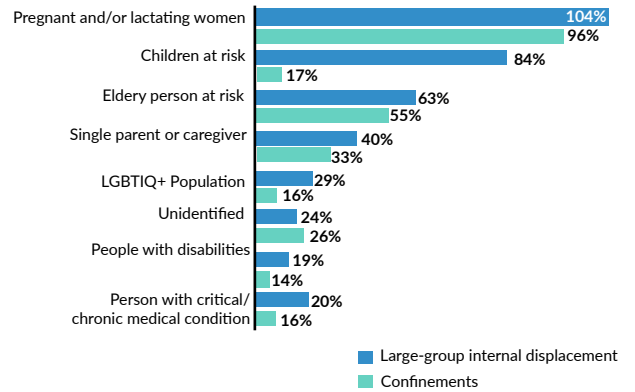
ETHNICITY

Afro-Colombian and Indigenous populations constitute almost 79% of those affected by large-scale displacements and over 88% of those confined. There is a notable increase in confinement among ethnic communities.

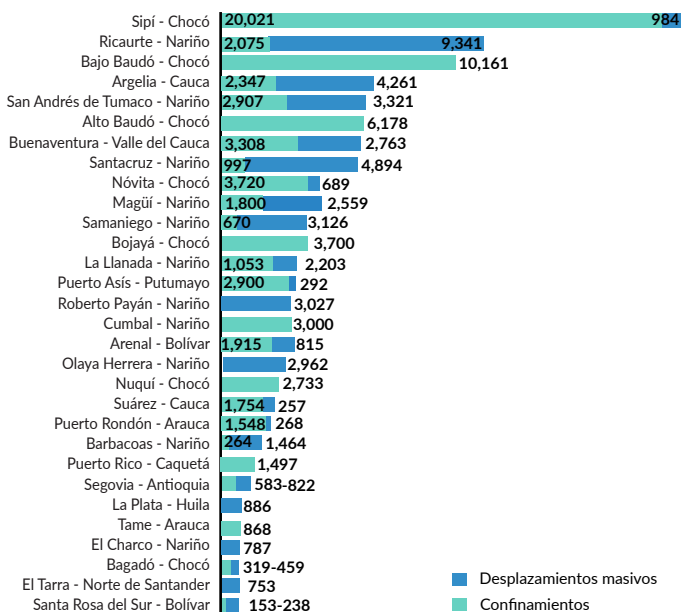


PROTECTION PROFILES IDENTIFIED

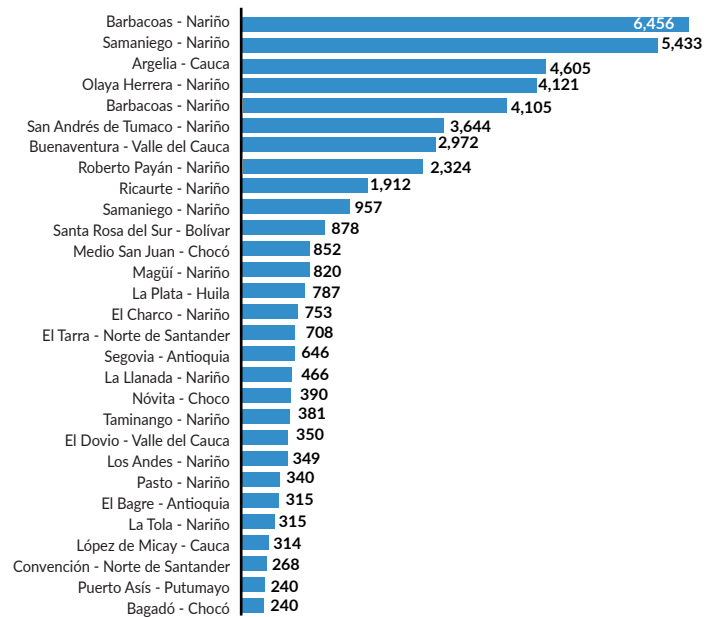
The most vulnerable profiles to displacement and confinement include older persons, single parents with young children, pregnant and/or lactating women, as well as children and adolescents.



TOP 30 | PEOPLE AFFECTED BY EMERGENCIES BY MUNICIPALITY



TOP 30 | MUNICIPALITIES RECEIVING DISPLACED POPULATION



⁴ Contamination by anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance (AP-UXOs).

*Percentages add up to more than 100% because the same displacement event can have more than one cause.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS
ANTIOQUIA

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Displaced persons	Confined persons
Segovia	822	583
Cáceres	305	
Zaragoza	123	
Bricenío	88	
Frontino	48	

Since June, there has been a worsening humanitarian situation in the Northeastern, Northern, and Bajo Cauca regions due to armed disputes between Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) for control of illegal economies. This is linked to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in southern Bolívar and has caused displacements and confinements.

In September, at least 480 people were displaced from the villages of Bocas de Chicamoqué (Segovia, Antioquia) and Cañaveral de Chicamoqué (Santa Rosa del Sur). In October, there was a confinement and subsequent large-scale displacement in rural Segovia, from the villages of Los Aguacates and San José del Pescado to the urban center, Cañaveral de Chicamoqué, and Puerto López (El Bagre municipality). It is noteworthy that at least six displacements have occurred in Segovia in 2023. Field sources indicate a high underreporting of forced displacement declarations due to the control NSAGs exert over the population.

BOLÍVAR

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Displaced persons	Confined persons
Arenal	815	1,915
Morales	444	
Santa Rosa del Sur	238	153
Montecristo	297	150

Displacements and confinements recorded in Arenal, Montecristo, and Santa Rosa del Sur (southern Bolívar) are part of ongoing confrontations since August 2022 between various NSAGs, causing recurrent emergencies in southern Bolívar. In October, at least 827 people were displaced from the villages of Mina Café, Caribe, Central, Gallo, Recocho, Repollo, Vieja, Viejito, and the Y de San Luquitas.

At least 1,520 people are confined in Mina Café (Morales) and Mina Viejito (Arenal). The Ombudsperson's Office, through Early Warning 034-23, warned about the risk scenario due to the presence, expansion, and consolidation of NSAGs in the area. The magnitude and recurrence of these events have overwhelmed the response capacities of these municipalities, as reported by humanitarian actors on the ground.

CHOCÓ

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Displaced persons	Confined persons
Sipí	984	20,021
Bajo Baudó		10,161
Alto Baudó		6,178
Nóvita	689	3,720
Bojayá		3,700
Nuquí		2,733
Tadó	383	111
Bagadó	319	459
Quibdó	216	405
Istmina	159	
Medio San Juan	128	

In October, the entire community of Isla de la Cruz (128 people), part of the ACADESAN Afro-Colombian Community Council, was displaced from Medio San Juan to the communities of Dipurdú del Güásimo and La Unión.

The community of Isla de la Cruz has been displaced multiple times over the past two years due to disputes between NSAGs and their territorial and population control actions. The humanitarian situation in the northern Pacific coast area is deteriorating.